The Pittſburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, November 1, 1794.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. SCULL,

I AM glad to find in your laſt Gazette, that you have anticipated my deſign of acquitting Mr. Brackenridge of being the author of Indian ſpeeches publiſhed by you ſome time ago. I have lately been informed of my publication having given offence to ſome part of the army now approaching our country, and that their vengeance was directed againſt this gentleman as the ſuppoſed author; therefore, with a view of relieving him or any other perſon whatever from any unjuſt apprehenſions on that account, it was my intention to have made the declaration which you have already done. But I would have gone further. I would have declared that the author of all thoſe public characters who have acted ſuch a conſpicuous part on the committee ſtage ſince the exiſtence of the preſent exciſe. As many of them may probably have enough to anſwer for without the unjuſt imputation of this crime, I determined to preſerve them, as far as in my power, from the puniſhment annexed thereto. And I was alſo further determined, that in caſe theſe declarations ſhould not prove ſufficient to appeaſe the intended reſentment, and that any reſpectable character ſhould inſiſt for the name of the author, to authoriſe you immediately to give it up, rather than to ſubject yourſelf to the leaſt embarraſſment or danger which might reſult from concealing it.

But, ſir, whence the neceſſity of this apologizing or accounting for the liberty of an American preſs, even if any thing offenſive had been intended by the publication. The happy conſtitutions by which we are governed, authoriſes no other mode of puniſhment for offences of any nature whatever, than that which is preſcribed by the ſovereign authority of the laws. Your preſs was equally free to receive the anſwer of an offended party, but the Gazette of the United States ſaved you of that trouble, by publiſhing a reply to Captain Whiſkey, in a much higher ſtrain of raillery and ridicule, under the character of a Jerſey Blue.*

This was certainly very proper, and gave not the leaſt offence. It came through the proper medium, that of the preſs. It was received with good nature, and was conſidered as a humourous retort, or a laughable piece of raillery.

But I cannot conceive that thoſe enlightened citizens, who have now ſo chearfully ſtept forth in ſupport of the inſulted laws of their country, would ever attempt to degrade their character by the perpetration of any act, which might be conſtrued in the ſmalleſt degree, as a violation of theſe ſacred rights when they are called upon to defend. Much leſs could I ſuppoſe, that a gallant army, commanded by ſo many heroes and patriots, would deſcend from the dignity of the marſhalled field, to the wretched meaneſs of executing vengeance upon peaceable or defenceleſs individuals, by any outrageous acts of aſſaſſination.

You have well judged of the author's deſign upon that occaſion. A principal object was to lay before the commiſſioners a full view of the various opinions and diſpoſitions which ſo much agitated the country at that very alarming criſis. It was certainly of importance that thoſe gentlemen ſhould be well informed of the true ſtate of the public mind; and it was queſtionable whether this information could be ſo fully obtained through the channel of the committee then appointed to meet them. The delicate ſituation in which this committee were placed, ſoon produced an acquieſcence on their part to the unexceptionable arguments and propoſitions delivered by the commiſſioners. Of courſe thoſe gentlemen had ſome grounds to conclude, that the terms of their miſſion, when generally underſtood, would produce a ſimilar effect upon the people at large. But it was well known, to any one the leaſt acquainted with the public ſentiment at that time, that this would not be the caſe. The people had wrought themſelves up to the higheſt pitch of rage and reſentment thro' the courſe of their combinations and armaments, and had formed wonderful conceptions of their numbers and warlike diſpoſition. They valued themſelves greatly upon their knowledge and experience in the Indian mode of warfare, and vainly imagined that their name and character would convey terror to every part of the union. They had contracted a habit of thinking and ſpeaking lightly of the people of the Atlantic coaſts, and indulged an opinion that thoſe people could not be compelled to turn out and face ſuch a tremendous foe. They had figured out to themſelves various reſources from foreign alliance, and a junction with the people of Kentucky, and ſeemed almoſt confident, that they would at leaſt bully the government into a compliance with their own terms.

This being the true temper of their mind (which the event of the miſſion ſhortly proved it to be) it was judged neceſſary that government ſhould be fully appriſed thereof, when making arrangements for coercive meaſures; and the ſimple, undiſguiſed mode of doing it, in imitation of Indian ſpeeches, was adopted for that purpoſe. Such was the knowledge that the author poſſeſſed, and ſuch was the opinion that he had formed of the temper of the public mind at that period; and it ſtruck his fancy to diſcloſe it in the manner he did, without the leaſt intention of giving offence to any man, or ſet of men whatever.

Having thus ſtated what he believed to be the public ſentiment, it might be queſtioned, what is his own character, and what is his own opinions reſpecting the late commotions? To this he would briefly anſwer—that his character is perfectly private, and his ſituation in life as much retired as can poſſibly be conceived of the moſt obſcure ploughman; wherefore it is probable, that upon a knowledge of his name, nobody would think him worth the trouble of further notice. As to his opinions, he does not heſitate to declare, that he always heard and beheld with the greateſt indignation and diſguſt, the various reſolutions, combinations and outrages which have been committed in oppoſition to the law, through the courſe of the ſeveral years paſt—That thoſe numerous and flagrant outrages which have been ſo lately committed, beſides innumerable others which were threatened and intended, when men were trampling upon the laws, and viewing each other's property, as their certain and intended prey, has impreſſed his mind with more exalted ideas of the bleſſings of good govern-

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These being his candid ſentiments upon this ſubject, and being ſo conſcious of the rectitude of his own political conduct upon every occaſion, he reſts perfectly ſatisfied that he has nothing to dread from a gentleman, a ſoldier, or a man of honor.

A Citizen of the Weſtern Country.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Auguſt 23.

THE Paris newſpapers, including the Moniteurs, up to the 10th inſt. have the following particulars:

"An account of a brilliant victory, gained by the French army of the weſtern Pyrennes.

"Flight of 15,000 ſlaves before 6000 republicans, to whom they abandoned 2000 priſoners of war.

"Seizure of immenſe magazines from the Spaniaads, containing 1000 muſkets, 200 pieces of ordnance, tents for 2500 men, &c.

"Particulars of the capture of the important fortreſs of Fontaradia, with 50 cannon mounted on the ramparts, ſeveral magazines, 35 ſhallops, &c.

"New liſt of prizes, four of which, valued at from four to five millions, are arrived at Breſt," &c. &c.

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M. Laharpe, a man of letters, impriſoned during the dictatorſhip of Robeſpierre, was ſet at liberty immediately after his overthrow.

Diſpatches from the Hague were received on Wedneſday night at the Dutch ambaſſador's. Theſe, it is ſaid, are not of the moſt conſoling nature. The Dutch ſeem panic ſtruck with the approach of the French, that they are unable to make any vigorous preparations themſelves. They therefore talk of evacuating Breda and Maeſtricht, as being untenable for a ſufficient number of troops.

It is reported, that our government has ſent orders to the commanders of our packets, not to permit any Dutchmen to come from Holland in our boats, without a paſſport from our ambaſſador at the Hague. This ſtop is ſaid to be taken to prevent the ariſtocracy of Holland leaving that country when they may be wanted to protect it.

The prince of Heſſe Phillipſthal has written to his father from Liſle, that he has fallen into the hands of the enemy, in the engagement of the 6th ult. but that he had received no wound.

He had the misfortune to be ſurrounded by the enemy, in the moment his horſe ſtumbled under him; but that he had no reaſon to complain of the treatment he receives.

The ground in Holland being unfavorable for the action of cavalry, thoſe under his royal highneſs the duke of York are ſhortly expected in England.

Such of the *Piedmonteſe* as fall into the hands of the French are exchanged for *sheep*.

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BOSTON, October 13.

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London letters by the Hope, arrived at New-York, of the 20th Auguſt, mention, that the general expectation of a change of meaſures in conſequence of Robeſpierre's fall, was diſappointed; that the armies proceeded in the career of conqueſt. Treves was taken by the French, after they had beat the Auſtrian army that covered it, and the confidence of the army, and republic in general, in the convention, was by no means weakened.

The Leyden Gazette of Auguſt the 5th, ſays, that the Poles have abandoned to the Ruſſians, their conqueſts in the duchy of Courland.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, [illegible] October, to a gentleman in this city.

"Captain Trick is juſt arrived from St. Croix, in a ſloop bound to Baltimore. He ſays a few hours before he left that place, an account was received from Guadaloupe that on Sunday four weeks, a general action took place which ended in the Britiſh being defeated—they took to their ſhipping and happy was he who could get on board, as no quarter was given. The French had armed from 8 to 10,000 negroes. This account may be depended on."

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ALBANY, October 13.

A gentleman from Geneſee tells us, that notwithſtanding captain Williamſon has returned home, and waited ſeveral weeks for the promiſed viſit of the redoubtable lieutenant Sheaff, that hero has not deigned to fulfil his promiſe—that this want of punctuality in the lieutenant, has not only diſconcerted the plans of the militia of Ontario, but prevented their exerciſing thoſe acts of hoſpitality, which they had laid themſelves out for, towards their brethren of Upper Canada, who they expected would honor them with their preſence on the lieutenant's return—and that the cordial and warm reception their Canadian friends would have met with, could not have failed of perſuading them to make ſix feet locations on the rich ſoil of the Great Sodus.

Pittſburgh, November 1.

We are informed that the federal troops are to rendezvous at Parkinſon's ferry, and that the greater part of them have already arrived.

At the General Election held on the 14th inſtant, the following gen-

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ALBANY, October 13.

A gentleman from Geneſee tells us, that notwithſtanding captain Williamſon has returned home, and waited ſeveral weeks for the promiſed viſit of the redoubtable lieutenant Sheaff, that hero has not deigned to fulfil his promiſe—that this want of punctuality in the lieutenant, has not only diſconcerted the plans of the militia of Ontario, but prevented their exerciſing thoſe acts of hoſpitality, which they had laid themſelves out for, towards their brethren of Upper Canada, who they expected would honor them with their preſence on the lieutenant's return—and that the cordial and warm reception their Canadian friends would have met with, could not have failed of perſuading them to make ſix feet locations on the rich ſoil of the Great Sodus.

Pittſburgh, November 1.

We are informed that the federal troops are to rendezvous at Parkinſon's ferry, and that the greater part of them have already arrived.

At the General Election held on the 14th inſtant, the following gen-

elected for Westmore-
e Counties.
—William Findley.
—John Moore, William
Westmoreland County.
—Benjamin Lodge, Wil-
George Smith.
Fayette Coun
—Albert G[illegible]; John
ingham.

At a meeting of the Members of the Committees of Townships of the four Western Counties of Pennsylvania, and of sundry other Citizens, held at Parkinson's ferry [illegible] 24th of October, 1794.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.

1st. RESOLVED, That in our opinion, the civil authority is now fully competent to enforce the laws and to punish both past and future offences, in as much as the people at large are determined to support every description of civil officers in the legal discharge of their duty.

2d. Resolved, That in our opinion, all persons who may be charged or suspected with having committed any offence against the United States or the state, during the late disturbances, (and who have not entitled themselves to the benefit of the act of oblivion) ought immediately to surrender themselves to the civil authority in order to stand their trial, that if there be any such persons amongst us they are ready to surrender themselves accordingly, and that we will unite in giving our assistance to bring to justice such offenders as shall not surrender.

3d. Resolved, That in our opinion, offices of inspection may immediately be opened in the respective counties of this survey, without any danger of violence being offered to any of the officers, and that the distillers are willing and ready to enter their stills.

Messrs. William Findley, David Redick, Ephraim Douglass, and Thomas Morton, were then appointed to wait on the President of the United States with the foregoing resolutions.

Signed,
JAMES EDGAR, Chairman.
Attest.
Albert Gallatin, secretary.

Citizens of the Army, advancing to the Western Country.

SERIOUS intimations are given me that I am considered by you, as greatly criminal in the late insurrection in this country, and that though I may have shielded myself from the law by taking advantage of the terms of the amnesty proposed by the commissioners, and sanctioned by the Proclamation of the President, yet that I shall not escape the resentment of individuals. It would seem to me totally improbable that republican soldiers, would sully the glory of their voluntary rising by a single intemperate act. Nevertheless, as it would wound me with exquisite sensibility, to be treated with indignity, by words, or looks; short of violence, I beg leave to suggest to you, that it is a maxim of reason that a man "shall be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved," and I give you a strong presumption of my innocence, viz. that though having the opportunity of relinquishing the country, I stand firm, and will surrender myself to the closest examination of the judges, and put myself entirely on the merit or demerit of my conduct, through the whole of the unfortunate crisis.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
Pittsburgh, October 26, 1794.

*** The Members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society are requested to attend their stated meeting on Monday evening next at the usual time and place.

October 30, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by the Burgesses, &c. that an election will be held at the Market-house, on the public square, for electing a High Constable in the room of Samuel Morrison, who has removed from the Borough. The election will be held between the hours of ten and four o'clock on Monday next, the 2d of November.

By order,
JAMES CLOW, Town Clerk.
Borough of Pittsburgh, Oct. 30, 1794.

N. B. The same evening at five o'clock a town meeting is requested at the Court-house, to establish the regulation of the market.

Eight Dollars Reward.

DESERTED the 16th of April last, a soldier belonging to the Allegheny county company of rangers, named JAMES PORTER, 28 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, born in Maryland, when inlisted lived near Union town, Fayette county. Whoever takes up said deserter and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in the jail at Pittsburgh, shall have the above reward.

JAMES PATTERSON, Ensign
Allegheny County Rangers.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the first instant, living in Moon township, Allegheny county, a Heifer, about two years old, red sides, with a white back and a piece off each ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.
October 27, 1794.

Fisher & Cole,

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors west of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market street, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *Book* and *Stationary Store* in Baltimore; and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favors they will endeavour to merit: They are now assorted with Books on every subject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paine's works compleat in 1 vol.	2	
American Biography, 1st vol. to be continued	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.	3	50
Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols.	1	75
Morses Geography, elegant 2 vols	4	50
Ditto, sheep bound,	3	50
Ditto, abridged for use of schools	1	

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibson's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Also, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles; school Books of all kind, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Protestant Episcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35/. and a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine, Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in a newspaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country shall be carefully attended to—They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Discipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published, by *Fisher & Cole*, a pamphlet, entitled, *Prospect on War and Paper Currency*—the first American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, from the house of David Hamilton, Esq; a certain JAMES SCOTT, an Irish indented servant man, 25 years of age and a sandy complexion. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person that will deliver said servant to the subscriber.

JAMES O'DONNELL, Constable.
Washington county, Sept. 27, 1794.

...Counties.
...—William Findley,
...—John Moore,

...moreland County
...—Benjamin ...
George ...
...ayette County
...y.—Albert ..., John ...
...ingham.

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Committees of ... of the
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from the proceedings of the convention [illegible]
on, it was not without foundation. [illegible]
He appears to have filled all the municipal offices of Paris with his own creatures; to have ſecured a great majority in the Jacobin club, by what he called the purifying ſcrutiny; to have tampered with the armed force of the capital, particularly the cannoneers; and put an accomplice at the head of the whole. Hence his reſcue after being taken into cuſtody under the decree of accuſation, and his being able, for a whole night, to brave the convention. Only two hours before he was retaken, the victory ſeemed doubtful. The people, however, ſoon declared againſt him; and with them his attempt to reſiſt was held to be an infallible proof of his guilt.

The only members of the convention who fell with him, were his brother, St. Juſt, Couthon, and Lebas. Barrere, with his wonted dexterity, contrived to be on the ſide of the victorious party; and ſeems to retain as much influence as he ever poſſeſſed in the committee of public ſafety.

This conteſt, as important as any ſince the commencement of the revolution, was decided without battle or maſſacre. How far the proſcriptions may be extended under colour of law remains to be ſeen.

The convention appear to be placed in a more advantageous ſituation than they have ever enjoyed ſince their convocation. They have obtained a ſignal proof of the attachment of the people; they have triumphed over the commune of Paris, which often arrogated co-ordinate, and ſometimes exercised ſuperior powers; and they have reduced the Jacobin club to ſuch a degree of humiliation and abaſement that it can never become formidable again, but by their own miſmanagement.

The convention broke up the Jacobin club on the 28th: Le Gendre, with a piſtol, at the head of a file of ſoldiers, turned out the members, and put the key of the door in his pocket, which he afterwards laid upon the table of the convention.

The Flanders mail likewiſe brings an account that Pichegru has been ſent in irons to Paris. That there has been ſomething extraordinary tranſacting in the French army may eaſily be concluded, from the circumſtance of their having ſtopt in their victorious career, without having received any check from the arms of the allies. If they had been in a condition to purſue their victories, and to put their boaſts into execution, they would moſt aſſuredly have laid upon their arms merely for the purpoſe of affording the

general, a circumſtance which may lead to diſorganization and diſaffection in the French army, and may probably be the means of our recovering Flanders with the ſame facility with which it was loſt.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, October 1ſt, 1794.

THOMAS Andrews, Huntington townſhip; Mrs. Anderſon, of do. Alexander Blair, Fairfield townſhip; John Beatty, care of the Revd. Mr. Porter; Jacob Baum, Chriſtr. Buchanan, cooper; Timothy Bowers, weaver, Fayette; William Boyd, Unity townſhip; Robert Bigham of ditto, Jacob Bottomer, near Greenſburgh; George Clifford, Legionier; Zachariah Connell, Connellville; Thomas Crozier, ſchoolmaſter, Fayette; John Crozier of Fayette; Robert Crawford, Legionier; Henry Campbell, care of the Revd. S. Porter; David Campbell, Pokerun; James Chambers, care of Robert Orr; James Chriſty, care of the Revd. Mr. Porter; David Clark, near Simmrall's ferry; col. Alexander Craig, Oliver and John Dorr, Thomas Dunlap, care of the Rev. Mr. Powers; Agneſs Dewit, Hannaſtown; Edward Diggin, care of Mr. Collins, Beeſon town; Thomas Dunn, care of colonel Torrence, near do. John Dean, Black lick; John Davis, Hempfield; James Engliſh, care of Wm. Jack, eſquire; Ann Erwin, Kiſkimenitas; Caſper Early, near Loyalhannon; Jonathan Freute, Leonard Fryer, near Robinſon's run, Fayette; Adam Frew, care of John Irwin, Brush run; John Ferguſon, care of John Probſt; James Fulton, Redſtone ſettlement; Andw. Fee, near Bracken's mill, and care of John Tomb; James Gibſon, care of Joſeph Cook, eſq; Stafford Grimes, care of Robert Clark; Hans Gordon; Mary Haynes, alias Sweney, care of John Smilie, eſq; Fayette; John Hume care of Joſeph Cook, eſq; Robert Hamilton, care of Wm. Findley, eſq; Robert Huey, care of the Revd. J. Power; Edward Harkins, near Wallace's fort; William Head, George Henry, near Greenſburgh; Jas. Hill, Whitepinerun; Alexander Johnſton, care of R. Williams, eſq. Revd. John Jameſon, Thomas Jordon, care of Col. Pomrey; James Johnſton, near Archbold's mill; Ann Ireland, care of John Smilie, eſq. Fayette; Mary Kerns, Ligonier valley; Michael Low-

Warnock, Lerg[illegible]
Logan, Alex. M'Do[illegible]
[illegible]ter, care of the Revd.
John M'Duff, care of Ro[illegible]
James M'Calliſter, care
armock; John Marſhall,
ward M'Henery, Sa.
Murray, Iacob's creek
Samuel M'Curdy, Peter
[illegible]; Edward M'Mur[illegible]
Alexander M'Clor[illegible]
care of captain Chriſty; John Milligan, diſtiller; Hac[illegible] Keſſoch, care of W. Findley, eſq. George M'Donald, Li. gonier valley; [illegible]on M'Atee, of ditto, William Mc[illegible], near Greenſburgh; Arthur M'Cafferty, near Beeſon town; William Maxwell, near Greenſburgh; John M'Night, Roſtraver townſhip; John Neſbitt, near Greenſburgh; Jas. Neſbitt, care of col. M'Clean, Union town; Thomas Patteſon, Derry townſhip; William Plummer, Long run; James Robinſon, care of R. Williams, eſq. David Reilley, forks of Yough, and care of William Sampſon; Wm. Rice, Iſabella Rollance, John Robinſon, care of Mr. Thornton, Redſtone; Eaſter Rowlin, Georges creek, Fayette; Joſhua Simpſon, Hempfield; Robert Speer, care of R. Williams, eſq. James Stewart, Derry townſhip; col. Iſrael Shreve, Fayette; George Seaton, Ligonier valley; David Turedy, near Greenſburgh; James Thompſon, or Willam Sider, Huntington; Robert Thompſon, Derry; David Tomb, Legionier valley; Thomas Thomas, Roſtraver; James Vance, care of the Revd. Mr. Power; James Walker, care of Robert Orr; John Walker, care of George Baird, eſq. John Wilſon, near Hannaſtown; James Watſon, care of Joſeph Cook; Nicholas Wilſon, Legionier; Margaret Wakefield; Daniel Wallace, Legionier valley; John Willis, ſouth Huntington.

A New Town.

THE ſubſcriber has laid out a Town on the ſouth fork of Robinſon's run, about three quarters of a mile above the fork, in Fayette townſhip, Allegheny county. The ſituation is handſome, and attended with many conveniences. The neighbourhood is as populous and wealthy as moſt neighbourhoods in the weſtern country.—There is a good griſt and ſaw mill in the town, and ſeveral ſtone coal banks within a quarter of a mile. It is ſituated about 12 miles from Pittſburgh, 10 from Caſtleburgh, and 10 from the mouth of Monteur's run. A blackſmith, weaver, and ſhoemaker, would they immediately come and ſettle in the town, would meet with great encouragement. Lots will be ſold on very low terms. People are purchaſing and ſettling very faſt.

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N. B. The Town is well watered, for there are ſeveral ſtreams and good ſprings very convenient.

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es M'Callister, care
ock; John Marshall,
ard M'Henery, Sa.
urray, Jacob's creek
uel M'Curdy, Peter
, Edward M'Mur
lexander M'Clor
Christy; John Milligan,
Kessloch, care of W.
ge M'Donald, Li.
n M'Atee, of ditto,
near Greensburgh;
y, near Beeson town;
Maxwell, near Greensburgh;
Night, Rostravor township;
Nesbitt, near Greensburgh; Jas.
Nesbitt, care of col. M'Clean, Union
town; Thomas Patteson, Derry township; William Plummer, Long run;
James Robinson, care of R. Williams,
esq. David Reilley, forks of Yough,
and care of William Sampson; Wm.
Rice, Habella Rollance, John Robinson, care of Mr. Thornton, Redstone;
Easter Rowlin, Georges creek, Fayette; Joshua Simpson, Hempfield; Robert Speer, care of R. Williams, esq.
James Stewart, Derry township; col.
Israel Shreve, Fayette; George Seaton, Ligonier valley; David Turedy,
near Greensburgh; James Thompson,
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Revd. Mr. Power; James Walker,
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